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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.



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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

THE POWER IT GIVES ONE MAN AGAINST MANY.

Arthur Vardy, of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., Defies Organized Scaberry of U. M. W. and Stops Check-Off in His Case—Stirring Them Up in Du Bois

DU BOIS, Pa., June 11.—This is a town of some twelve thousand inhabitants. It has iron works, tanneries, lumber mills, street-car lines, hotels and several good sized buildings, mostly all, including the people, owned by "Johnnie" Du Bois. Johnnie seems to own everything but the coal mines; how they escaped him is a mystery. He owns an empire in land, about six miles wide and fifteen long. All this he owes to the "industry," "sobriety," and "abstinence" of old Johnnie Du Bois, his uncle, who claimed all this land under some sort of grant from some sort of a government and who "improved" the land so much by degrading it of its forests—that is, his wage slaves did—that he left his nephew several millions of dollars and most of the land.

Old "Johnnie" was a shameless old ruse whose escapades not only made his fortune but built up the fortunes of quite a few cockroaches who understood the science of blackmail.

Young "Johnnie" is different. He is not only married and moral but very religious. He gave a lot and a big bunch of money to the Starvation Army to build a "citadel." This building, together with the nightly howling of the Organized Scaberry on the streets, gives strangers a bad impression of the people of Du Bois. But the "citadel" is only a proof that "Johnnie" Du Bois, labor skinner recognizes the value of these scabs of the parson craft as instruments for degrading the workers and he invests his money in good things. Not that I wish to imply that the people of Du Bois are very intelligent. No. They are robbed regularly and vote regularly to continue the robbery. But the silly season does not last any longer in Du Bois than elsewhere. About twelve months a year.

### THE BLUFFERS AND A MAN.

Du Bois is afflicted with that intermittent fever known as the pure and simple. There is the usual quota of budding, blooming and busted labor fakirs.

At the head of the local galaxy of "heustants" stands one Barney Rice, of the United Mine Workers of America. One incident in his career throws a light on his character, or, rather, lack of character.

The S. L. P. was going to hold a public meeting and a couple of comrades went around town posting bills to advertise it. Barney sneaked after them in that skillful way which marks the born Pinkerton man and astutely tore down the bills as fast as he could. This is the cunning bungo artist who is President of the United Mine Worker's District here. By threats, promises and appeals to prejudice, most of the miners around Du Bois were "organized." After a sufficient number were in to make the bluff go down, those insurgents who kicked on the check-off blackmail were told that they MUST JOIN OR LOSE THEIR JOBS. That is, they must go to the capitalists and "LEGALLY AUTHORIZE" HIM TO HOLD OUT THE DUES FOR THE UNION FROM THEIR WAGES or a strike would be declared against permitting them to work. This bluff scared most of them. There are wage workers who will not join a "union" because of their disgust with the only kind of "Unionism" they know anything about, the pure and simple fakir-led style, and there are others who don't like the expense. These men know nothing of genuine Trade Unionism and they are easily bluffed. But there are others who object to joining the Organized Scaberry because they know what honest Unionism is and hate the counterfeit. It's a mighty hard game to bluff them.

Mr. Rice and his Yoonum ran up against one of the latter kind when he attempted to bluff Arthur Vardy, coal mining wage slave, and one of the rank and file of the Fighting S. L. P. Comrade Vardy was told by all sorts of people, from skater to superintendent, that he ought to join the Yoonum and "have trouble." He attended one of their meetings and put the matter to them straight.

W. S. DALTON.

### EVICTED IN THE RAIN.

Poor Woman and Three Tots Turned Into the Street.

Because she was unable to pay her rent Mrs. Mary Brady and her three children, Catherine, aged 5; Elizabeth, aged 7, and a four months old boy, were dispossessed from their three rooms at 64 Linnet St., Bayonne, N.J., in the rain, last Saturday morning. The unfortunate woman moved her few household goods into a woodshed in the rear of the building, and with her children, made the woodshed a temporary home.

Saturday night Mrs. Brady and her children slept in the shed. The next day the condition of the family became known to the neighbors. None of them, however, had room enough in their homes to accommodate the destitute family. During the rain last Sunday Mrs. Looby, of 62 Linnet street, mother-in-law of Policeman Looby, offered Mrs. Brady and her children the use of a large room in the rear of her house. Since then they have been cared for by Mrs. Looby.

"I am a member of a bona fide Trade Union. A Union which demands for me all the wealth I produce. The charter of that Union is open and every man who honestly desires to build up Unionism is welcome to come in. We don't ask our enemy, the capitalist, to act as a cashier and collector for it, and we don't permit labor fakirs to lead us up against the guns of the militia. If you show me something better than the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance I'll join it, but you have got to show me."

He challenged the fakirs to debate the question, but the only answer he got was on pay-day, when he found that the dues for the U. M. W. had been deducted from his wages. He made a kick that caused the pay clerk to stare.

"What does this mean; when did I authorize the fakirs to grab my money?" "I don't know anything about it," said the clerk; "you'd better see the boss."

The boss said he did not know much about it, but presumed Mr. Vardy would do as the others did.

"Not on your life," said Vardy. "I

### HOLYOKE STRIKE ENDED.

### WORKERS ACCEPT COMPROMISE AGREEMENT.

Fire Bells Announced the Signing of the Agreement, to the Thousands of Wage Slaves Who Lined the Sidewalk—Details of the Compromise.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 15.—Committees from the Papermakers' Union, the Firemen's Union and the paper manufacturers have been in session at Hotel Hamilton, for several days to arrange details about the compromise agreed upon last week. Their labors came to an end yesterday and were submitted for approval of the strikers at a special meeting held at City Hall, last night. A signal of twenty-one strokes on the firebells was agreed upon to be counted as soon as the agreement was ratified.

At nine minutes to nine the bells rang out announcing the end of the great strike, to the thousands of wage slaves who lined the sidewalks.

The operatives will resume employment Monday and the new schedule goes into effect July 8.

The details of the compromise are substantially as follows:

The manufacturing departments will be in operation from 7 a.m. on Monday to 6 p.m. on the following Saturday, making 131 hours. A week's work for tour-worker shall not exceed 66 hours. Each company, however, reserves the right to operate its manufacturing department in any or all of its plants for a full 144 hours per week but in case a company elects so to run it will not require any tourworker to work more than 66 hours in any one week.

In case the shortening of hours in the finishing departments should so unbalance any plant as to make it impossible to finish the paper made, it is understood that the help will work such overtime as is necessary to keep the finishing room up even with the manufacturing until such time as any extra equipment needed may be added. The help working such overtime to be paid for the same as their regular rate of wages.

All the other planters pleaded guilty to whipping the negroes and were fined \$50 each, and the cases for conspiracy and false imprisonment against them dropped. Fowler maintained his right to lock up men who were "willing" to be imprisoned. He had given bond for some of them and his only guarantee of keeping them to work out their debt to him was to guard them with the other convicts. As to whipping the negroes he supposed they had been whipped by his guards, but it was without his orders. The guards had pleaded guilty and been fined. A number of negroes testified to having been imprisoned and whipped, but all said they had signed the contracts "agreeing" to submit to that treatment.

Arguments in support of the legality of the contracts were made and weakly opposed by the State. The jury remained out five minutes, finding Fowler not guilty on both counts. So the Anderson contractors have been sustained.

### "SLAVERY CONTRACTS" SUSTAINED

Planter Who Worked Negroes as Convicts and Whipped Them as Slaves Is Acquitted.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16.—J. S. Fowler went to trial in Anderson Friday evening on the charge of false imprisonment and assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature. Mr. Fowler is one of the largest cotton planters in the county, where wealthy planters are numerous. He also conducts a large business in the city of Anderson. He and a number of others were indicted for imprisoning negroes on his plantation, working them as convicts and whipping them as slaves. Fowler hired convicts from the State to work his plantation, and these "contract" laborers were put in with the convicts and under the same guards. In the contracts, locally known as slavery contracts, the negroes agreed to be locked up at night, to work under guard and to be whipped for infraction of plantation rules. They signed these contracts generally when they got into debt to the landlord, or were threatened with prosecution for petit larceny or other minor offenses. They were "locked" for loss of time and poor work, and in this way could be held indefinitely.

This abnormal state of affairs, due partly to the up-to-date diplomacy of some of the leading representatives of the I. A. M. locals, partly to excessive good-naturedness and misplaced confidence of some of the charter members of our Iron and Metal Workers' Alliance, was at last put to an end by recent events. We will record those events in our next communication.

Fowler and other large farmers

would also take negroes out of jail before their trial, giving bond for their appearance and work them until court met.

The court officials had been permitting these practices for years.

sometimes the charge against the laborer being dropped by the Prosecutor, he was kept in the stockade for months after court had met and adjourned.

There were cases of fathers sending their sons and daughters to these stockades to work out their debts, but there were several instances of men being kidnapped;

captured in one county and even in Georgia and taken to the convict camps.

All the other planters pleaded guilty to whipping the negroes and were fined \$50 each, and the cases for conspiracy and false imprisonment against them dropped. Fowler maintained his right to lock up men who were "willing" to be imprisoned. He had given bond for some of them and his only guarantee of keeping them to work out their debt to him was to guard them with the other convicts.

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The guards had pleaded guilty and been fined.

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## STREET RAILWAY MEN MEET.

Convention Kept in Line for Capital by the Labor Lieutenants of Capitalism.

The seventh biennial convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees opened in Buffalo on May 6th, and adjourned on May 10th.

There were present in all 40 delegates representing 20 divisions, and six international officers. Ten states, and two cities in Canada sent representatives. Studying the list of delegates we find that there were men from thirty cities in the United States and Canada present. Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Richmond, Chicago, St. Louis, and several other large cities had no representation, nor were there any communications from them.

W. D. Mahon, of Detroit, Mich., was re-elected international president. In the convention Detroit was represented by 5 of the 40 delegates. Mr. Regis Orr, of the same city, who was chased out of Albany by the strikers whom he tried to sell out, was elected treasurer, and Mr. Dan Dilworth of Detroit was elected chairman of the general executive Board. Naturally, the headquarters of the organization were located in Detroit.

Mr. Mahon, in the course of his address to the delegates referred to the necessity of proficiency in the craft. This was the only line pointed out by him along which the motormen and conductors were to win the most. He advanced the false theory that nothing other than good service could win good wages and good conditions for the working class, and he carefully suppressed the fact that the best work fails to secure good wages where the Labor market is overstocked. While he was speaking a telegram arrived announcing that the trouble between Division 115, located at Chattanooga, Tenn., had been "amicably adjusted." This news was applauded loudly by the delegates, who seemed to believe that it was possible to establish friendly relations between the companies and the men.

The report of Mr. Mahon brings out several points. He shows that it is difficult to organize the men, because working the long and unusual hours that they do, it is almost impossible to call a meeting at any other time than midnight. They have also to fight companies with millions of dollars back of them, and the general experience has been that the courts, the militia, the police, etc., have been used successfully to break strikes in which the men were apparently united. Scabs have been easy to obtain, and when they were once brought into a striking city they received the protection of all the powers of government.

With the knowledge of all these obstacles, let us see what Mr. Mahon proposes to do, what resources he can command, and what he must face when he is once in office.

The organization of the conductors and motormen received during the past two years the sum of \$24,576.18. They spent \$20,712.55—unspecified, except \$1,975 in death claims. The balance, together with the balance of the previous two years, and the value of the office furniture gives a total wealth at present of \$5,886.28. They seek to fight capital with capital! Here in New York city alone the traction companies are capitalized to the extent of over \$200,000,000, and their resources easily over a billion dollars. That is concentrated, available wealth. The members of the Street Railway Employees' Union have nothing except enough to live on from day to day. Aside from the \$5,886.28, they have no resources. Dollar for dollar, on the capitalization of the traction companies of Greater New York, and the treasury of the Union, the capitalist class in the street railway business has \$30,000 to the one dollar possessed by the union. Nor is that all. The value of the street railway lines throughout the country figures up to such an amazing total, that it is almost beyond comprehension. In the method of fighting capital with capital which the motormen and conductors are misled by the Mahons and Orrs to cling to, the capital that is massed against them, easily amounts to a million dollars to one. And as Mahon himself admits, behind those billions of dollars, there are the hired thugs, the police officers, the Pinkertons, the State militia, the State courts, the regular army, and the United States courts. The whole meaning of this was overlooked by the convention, and like infatuated and bewildered men, instead of pursuing the right course, they decided on lines that are as ineffective as they are pernicious.

The first was the death benefit. A member of the union who dies has \$75 with which to be buried. The trolley magnate carries an insurance of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and while he lives he has access to the insurance companies which back him with their money if he is in trouble. The second is a defense fund, which "is expected to amount" up to \$25,000. There is no expectation or uncertainties about the defense fund of the trolley owners. It already amounts up to billions. The third idea is to find automobiles with which passengers may be carried in a strike. Before such a plan can be carried out, there must first be money to purchase the automobiles; the sum of \$6,000 "in the treasury" would go very little towards equipping a city. Such little things as permits—though they know that the courts are against them—housing, etc., never seem to have occurred to the motormen and conductors. The fourth plan is to found co-operative societies. Nothing was done in this line.

Under the heading "Wages and Hours" there is one of the saddest stories ever told in a convention report. Wages are low—the highest is twenty-two cents an hour—hours are long, ranging, in some cases from thirteen to sixteen, and two years of fighting have not done much to ward off bettering conditions. The great mass of cities is left out, and those few

that are included and instances as "victories" are enough to make a lover of the working class sick at heart. But still those small wages and long hours show the secret of the millions and billions of dollars possessed by the traction companies, and against which the conductors and motormen seek to pit their miserable \$5,886.28.

Vancouver, B. C., were working 10 hours for \$2.00, are now working 9 hours for \$1.80 to \$1.98.

Wheeling, W. Va., were working eleven and three quarters to twelve and a half hours for from \$1.40 to \$2.00, now working nine and a half to eleven hours for from \$1.86 to \$2.00.

Colorado Springs gained an advance of below one-half cent an hour, but you must work two years to get it.

In Albany and Troy, where the recent trouble occurred, the rate of wages is eighteen and one half to twenty cents an hour.

In Hamilton, Ont., they formerly worked 72 hours a week, and received \$10.22; now they work 60 hours and receive \$10.00.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., they worked 12 hours a day, and received \$12.16; now they work eight and one half to twelve and one half and receive \$1.70 to \$2.10 a day.

In Meriden, Conn., they work 72 hours a week, in Fort Worth 12 hours a day, for twelve cents an hour, an increase of one-half cent, and so on.

A very pretty trick is noticed here. The hours have, in many cases, been reduced, but there has been no equivalent increase in wages. On the contrary, a graduated scale has been introduced, and in order to get the larger wage you must work at least two years. For beginners there is a lower scale of prices, and the companies have so fixed things that most of the men are beginners. In all the instances given, there is not a single line that pays its men as much as \$2.25 a day. And yet the motormen and conductors are in a position that is immeasurably more responsible and worthy than that occupied by any throat-cutting stock broker, bank president, or other "honorable" citizen. We depend on the motormen and conductors for transportation, and on their fitness, their strong nerves, and their endurance depend the life and safety of thousands of men and women every day. Verily, the reward of honest toil is great.

There were two great events that caused the union to put forth its best endeavor. They were the Cleveland and St. Louis strikes. For Cleveland the sum of \$1,657 was collected, and for St. Louis the sum of \$1,470.80. The whole organization could do no more, and that little drop could not stand against the flood of money at the command of the companies. There was only one action that showed an appreciation of what the conflict between the working class and the capitalist means. That was a reference to the men who were massacred in the St. Louis strike, and a determination to erect some memorial to them. That memorial would and should be a reminder of the fact that the struggle between the two classes is one of life and death.

There were two resolutions introduced, one by Walter V. Tyler, of New Castle, Pa., calling in a blind way for the ownership by the people of the means of production, the other by Warren W. Anstead, of Terre Haute, Ind., calling for the withdrawal of the working class from the Democratic and Republican parties, in order that more energy might be devoted to the formation of unions and a labor party. Tyler withdrew his resolution, after Mahon and others had called it "political" and opening the "order to outside criticism." Mahon was especially violent and called it "socialistic" and that it would give "mudslingers a chance at the organization." The Anstead resolution was buried without any trouble, and "boring from within" received another black eye.

The most of the utterances of the convention were in the line of conciliation. The president of the Union is given full power to reject any and every agreement that the locals make. In fact, on him RESTS THE FULL POWER TO RUN THE UNION AS HE SEES FIT. During the last day's debate, news came from Albany that the strike was in full swing. The local demanded that Mahon be sent there to take full charge of it. This he refused to do, and sheltered himself behind a motion one of his followers made that he was wanted at the convention to see that everything was right. Orr was then sent to the field, and Mahon lagged behind for a few days, went to Albany, stayed a couple of hours, threatened the men with suspension if they did not go back, and then before the real trouble commenced, fled from the city.

At the close of the convention, the daughters of Mahon and Orr were brought before the convention and presented with opal rings, and had glowing speeches made to them by the different delegates. Thus closed the convention of the motormen and conductors. Nothing worthy was accomplished, and all the real work was undone. But from the proceedings we can draw the lesson that "fighting capital with capital," as illustrated by the motormen and conductors is criminal idiocy, and that Mahon is in the game to help such crime as they are pernicious.

The first was the death benefit. A member of the union who dies has \$75 with which to be buried. The trolley magnate carries an insurance of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and while he lives he has access to the insurance companies which back him with their money if he is in trouble. The second is a defense fund, which "is expected to amount" up to \$25,000. There is no expectation or uncertainties about the defense fund of the trolley owners. It already amounts up to billions. The third idea is to find automobiles with which passengers may be carried in a strike. Before such a plan can be carried out, there must first be money to purchase the automobiles; the sum of \$6,000 "in the treasury" would go very little towards equipping a city. Such little things as permits—though they know that the courts are against them—housing, etc., never seem to have occurred to the motormen and conductors. The fourth plan is to found co-operative societies. Nothing was done in this line.

Will Not Eat.

BROCKTON, Mass., May 20.—Mrs. Addie Willett, thirty-five years old, of 43 Alton street, an active member of the Social Democracy, has refused to take food for the past thirteen days, and as a result is in a dying condition. She lives with her husband Frank Willett, and their three children. She gave no reason at the time for refusing food, but has since said that she does not believe God wishes her to eat. The woman is very weak and is a mere skeleton. Dr. Fred J. Ripley was called yesterday, but the woman refused to take her food or medicine. She is a believer in Christian Science and so a healer of that faith was summoned, who attempted to persuade her to take food but of no avail. Later Dr. W. P. Chisholm and Dr. E. P. Gleason were called and they decided that heroic measures must be taken without delay to save the woman's life. They forced brandy and predigested food down her throat and used other measures to save her. They were rewarded by feeling a slight flutter of the heart. They think she will be unable to rally, however, and will die.

Under the heading "Wages and Hours" there is one of the saddest stories ever told in a convention report. Wages are low—the highest is twenty-two cents an hour—hours are long, ranging, in some cases from thirteen to sixteen, and two years of fighting have not done much to ward off bettering conditions. The great mass of cities is left out, and those few

## LUXURY FOR IDLERS.

## "JOE" VANDERGRIFT'S HALF MILLION DOLLAR RETREAT.

## Contract Awarded For Erection of a Country Seat Where Dogs Will be Housed Much Better Than the Average Work Ingman's Family.

M'KESPORT, Pa., June 15.—The below clipping is from the Pittsburgh "Times" this morning. It may do the readers of THE PEOPLE who work and toil and are satisfied if they scrape together enough to pay the rent for their two, or three, or four rooms every month, some good to read how young Joe Vandergrift will while away his idle hours. "Joe," as he is popularly called, is one of the best known parasites in Pittsburgh and is almost equally well known among the club men and other parasites of New York and other eastern cities. He is a son of the late Captain P. B. Vandergrift, the Standard Oil millionaire who skinned millions of dollars out of the workers of this country and died suddenly a year or two ago, leaving his money to the boy and his body to the worms, just like the rest of us will do, to do, we have no money for our boys.

Young Vandergrift's energies in life have been devoted to raising a superior breed of bulldogs for fighting purposes, buying wine for chorus girls, and such other useful employments as are usually indulged in by youth of his calibre. HE NEVER EARNED AN HONEST DOLLAR IN HIS LIFE AND DOES NOT KNOW HOW TO DO IT IF HE WERE PUT TO IT.

He knows less about it than Walter Wykoff, the Scribner magazine "student of social questions" and Mr. Wykoff is remarkable for his lack of knowledge of the question of which he professes to be a student. While millions of workingmen are sweltering in their miserable, crowded tenements this summer, while their wives are sickening and their babies dying for a breath of God's pure air and a trifle of clear sunshine; while they are getting ready to shiver when the blasts of winter come along for want of fuel they work to dig or to make desirable as a product of value, let them read how this young parasite, who never soiled his hands with labor, whose fighting bulldogs are a hundred times better housed than nine out of every ten workingmen in this country, is going to spread his leisure in a half million dollar retreat that has been furnished him and built for him by the working class of this country who have not yet acquired enough sense to see through a mill stone when it has a hole in it. They can read this, and perhaps it will keep one of their babies living this summer, it may make a cooling breeze on the fever-burned cheek of one of their wives, it may put coal in their cellar for next winter. It is doubtful whether it will, but perhaps it may make some of them think and that is the all-important matter.

Here is the account as given by the capitalist paper:

"Joseph B. Vandergrift, a well known business man and resident of the East end, is preparing to erect a summer resort of unusual character, at Lazearville, in Brooke county, W. Va., where he has secured large land holdings. The location is not far from Wheeling, and easily accessible to the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads. Alder & Harlow, of Pittsburgh, are the architects of the new home. The contract for its erection was awarded yesterday to A. & S. Wilson of Third avenue, Pittsburgh. By the time the resort has been furnished and equipped ready for occupancy, it will have cost its owner in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

"The main building or house proper, will be 144 feet wide and 186 feet long. Part of it will be one story high and part a story and a half in height. The structure will be of frame. The roof and sides will be covered with shingles, in order to give the place a rustic appearance. All the other buildings and surroundings are on a plan to carry out this rustic idea.

"All the apartments of the building will be spacious, enabling Mr. Vandergrift to accommodate comfortably many of his friends. One part will be known as a living room, with a gallery at one end, the rafters showing throughout the whole. Then there will be a dining room and a billiard room, both opening into the roof. The other apartments provided are an old-fashioned breakfast room, a smoking room, a morning room, eight bed rooms, a provision room, an ice room, and an engine and electric light room, for lighting the building, and a boiler room, for heating the structure. The kitchen will be far removed from the residence portion of the house in order to avoid the smells arising from the cooking. The only part of the house two stories high will be devoted to quarters for servants, which will be provided with bath rooms.

"At one end, or main entrance to the building will be erected a large pavilion, almost circular, of rustic design, the roof resting on heavy columns. Under this pavilion will be 14 entrances through which people may drive to the main door.

"Inside the building will be a hollow square or court 55 by 100 feet. Spacious porches for smoking and lounging purposes will skirt the sides of the building. In the middle of the square will be a plunge bath, 18 by 30 feet. Luxurious dressing apartments will be provided nearby. The purpose of this bath is to enable friends of Mr. Vandergrift visiting him, after they have engaged in a game of golf or kindred sport, to take a good plunge in clear water. The supply

of water is to be the best. A water tower is to be erected and water pumping machinery provided to afford an ample supply.

"The home is to be furnished throughout in a way that will make the place as esthetic as it will be comfortable. Spacious gardens will be provided on adjoining plots, and a beautiful lawn, whose features will be flower beds and walks and driveways, to be laid out. Shade and fruit trees will stud the lawn, and heavy forest trees, with dark wood shades, will be handy to guests in warm weather.

"Near the house will be erected a separate building to be used as a bowling alley and gymnasium. Other buildings on the grounds comprise a stable, 75 by 100 feet, the latter having a harness room, a place for washing carriages, and apartments for coachmen. Back of these structures will be put up a semi-circular building, 150 feet in diameter, divided into stalls. There will be in it 30 box stalls and 10 single stalls for horses. Then there will be a separate building, 300 by 50 feet, for housing 100 cows.

"Additional small buildings will be put up as homes for hens, ducks, sheep and the dogs. The dog kennels will be quite extensive, including aside of the regular apartments for caring for canines, a renovation house, a puppy house and a dog hospital. Other buildings arranged for include a club house for employees, an office building, a home for the manager of the place and homes for the employees, the whole forming a large colony of buildings. The buildings are to be finished by next fall.

"It is the intention of Mr. Vandergrift to use the place mostly as a summer resort, but he is also making provisions to make the resort congenial at any time, even in the coldest weather."

## TRUSTS DIRECT "UNIONS."

## With the Aid of Labor Fakirs They Close "Independent" Glass Factories.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—The attorney-General of Indiana is investigating the reported attempt on the part of the Glass Trust and the independent combination to corner the market in window-glass labor.

Not only have the manufacturers taken this stand, but so also have the judiciary, who, as is well known, reflect capitalist conditions.

This fact was demonstrated in the remark of Vice-Chancellor Pitney, during the hearing of the Paterson weavers injunction at Jersey City, on Monday, June 3.

Said this "most equitable and impartial judge": "England is losing her supremacy as a manufacturing country because her manufacturers have yielded to trades unions. The union won't allow the manufacturers to conduct their own business and in consequence Germany is selling goods under England's nose. It will soon be that way here if unions keep on."

Thirdly, as the attitude of the Metal Trades Association, and Pitney's remark reveal, these strikes reflect the intensity of the international struggle for the world's markets, a struggle in which capital must be unhampered in its disposal and use of the labor forces of the world, just as the disposal and use of military forces are placed under the undisputed authority of a field marshal, to kill and maim as he sees fit.

Fourthly, these strikes for the recognition of unions represent the growing power of capital, a power so strong that it is gradually dispensing with the use of the labor misleader and his organization as a means of keeping labor in line for capitalism.

This was well shown in the unsuccessful strike for the recognition of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Association at the plant of the De Wees Steel Company, McKeesport, Pa., during the third week of April.

In this unequal struggle there was involved a corporation with a capital of almost 1,500 millions of dollars—the United States Steel Corporation—and a "labor" organization embracing about one-fifth of the steel, tin, and iron workers of the country.

There was a time when the interests united in that immense corporation recognized the misleaders of labor in charge of the Amalgamated Association, then an all-powerful body.

These interests would meet with these misleaders of labor and wine and dine them, while "adjusting" wage scales, slating and otherwise, that grew perceptibly less with each succeeding year, while the output of the workers grew perceptibly larger.

They would see to it, that these misleaders of labor, received political or other jobs, as Jarrett, Garland, Schaefer, and others did—for advocating the protective tariff, in the maintenance of which these capitalists were directly interested; and under the maintenance of which the workers' wages declined with each and every job, political or otherwise, given.

In the strike mentioned the misleaders of labor were unceremoniously turned down, their erstwhile capitalist partners had grown too big to require them any longer. Their supremacy over the steel and iron workers in the Battle of Homestead in 1892, and their supremacy over their competitors in the markets of the world, in this year of international capitalism, 1901, has made them all powerful; while by the same tokens, the Amalgamated Association had lost all its former power and influence.

Who wonders then, that Schwab, the president of the United States Steel Corporation, grows "chesty," and snubs Schaefer, the president of the Amalgamated Steel, Tin and Iron Workers' Association?

Though Schaefer still continues despite the experience shot from Pinkerton rifles into the bodies of the steel and iron workers—to delude the men of the steel and iron industry with the economic idiocy that the interests of capital and labor are identical—his power and influence do not represent one-tenth of the power and influence of his predecessors, for the reasons given.

Very much the same is the case with John Mitchell. Last year during the presidential campaign, his organization, upon his recommendation, inaugurated a general strike in the anthracite coal regions. That strike was utilized by the anthracite coal trust to crush the small operators, in the interests of its plan of concentration. It was further utilized—through the intervention of Senator Mark Hanna, who

## "RECOGNITION OF UNIONS."

## The Lessons Conveyed by the Many Strikes for This Purpose.

During the past few months there have been many strikes for the recognition of trades unions.

These strikes are instructive and suggestive in many ways. First, they give the lie, as do all strikes, to the old pure and simple fable, that the interests of capital and labor are identical. They do this by showing that the welfare of Labor is always subordinate to the interests of Capital.

**BRICKLAYERS DUPED.**

**ORDERED OUT ON STRIKE TO AID WALKING DELEGATE'S PRIVATE BUSINESS.**

**The Bricklayers' Union Is Being Used as a Collection Agency by the Master Builders Ass'n With the Aid of Walking Delegate Donnelly—A Unionman Tells the Story and Clenches His Fist.**

In the travels of a reporter yesterday a queer state of affairs was found in a strike on a building on the corner of Sixteenth street and First avenue, where the bricklayers are on strike.

On the reporter's approaching a building he found that work was going on as usual, and that quite a force of men were at work. On inquiring, however, it was learned that there really was a strike on and that the men at work on the building were non-union men. One of the strikers was pointed out to the reporter. Being asked to give some information regarding the strike he let out this neat cat:

"Well, there is a whole lot to say regarding this strike, but if I open my mouth I would lose my bread and butter altogether."

"Who would deprive you of it?"

"The walking delegate of our union." On being assured by the reporter that his name would not appear he said:

"Well, this strike is a case where Jack Donnelly the walking delegate, is doing what he has to my knowledge been doing for a number of years, playing the men for suckers. Somewhere about two years ago a man by the name of Robinson bought the property and commenced to build."

The contractor for him was Ed. Roach, who was not, at that time, a member of the Master Builders' Association. After some trouble, the mortgagors Lowenfeld and Praeger, foreclosed, leaving a bill owing to Roach \$1,050 by Robinson. Roach has tried by every legal method to collect and has failed. The property was then sold to Wolf and Weisant. The latter sold his share to his partner, and his partner then got ready to build. After tearing down the former work done by Roach, and completing the cellar on the new building Jack Donnelly came around and made a demand upon Wolf for the money owing to Roach. Of course Wolf, the present owner, refused to pay, whereupon Donnelly called our men off the job, and now the work that we should be doing is being performed by non-union men.

"It is but a few weeks ago that the bosses locked us out for waiting time, and now Donnelly locks us out, and we get no waiting time at all but are told to go and get another job."

"The fact of the matter is that Donnelly is playing the Bricklayers' Union as a collection agency for the bosses and apparently from the reports of what money he has accumulated, he is reaping a nice profit on the transactions."

"When he became Walking Delegate he was but an ordinary bricklayer, not first class by any means. He is now reported to be worth a good deal of money."

"I tell you there is a whole lot of dissatisfaction existing and it is no wonder that our Union is being divided by factions when we allow ourselves to be used as such simple tools."

Mr. Wolf, the owner of the property, when seen, agreed with the statement of the striking bricklayer, and said:

"I want my work done by union men, but when they ask me to pay a debt of some one else, that I will not do."

The present contractor on the job, Mr. Alfonso Aguilus, said:

"I want my work done by union men; I am willing to pay more than the union demands, but when they allow themselves to be called off the work by Donnelly because Mr. Wolf refuses to pay off somebody else's debt than I must hire non-union men which I have no desire to do. The union men will lose \$2,000 in wages from Donnelly's work in this case. He has gone to the firm that we buy our material from, and tried to stop them from supplying us. He has called strikes on several other jobs that purchase material from that firm, in order to force them to stop supplying us. He has made complaints to the inspector of buildings and sent them here—all to collect a bill that we do not owe and that does not concern his union."

The reporter asked the contractor if he or any of the other contractors that Donnelly had called strikes on were members of the Master Builders' Association. The answer was that neither his firm nor the firms of Grundblatt and the strike was called yesterday were members of the Master Builders' Association.

The reporter on interviewing Mr. Donnelly and asking him for a statement of the affair found that the report as given by the others was correct.

Mr. Donnelly gave the reporter the notice that the master builders issued, certifying to the claim of Mr. Roach. It was as follows:

October 17, 1900.

Bricklayers Union, No. 7—

"Mr. Ed. Roach, who is a member of our association, has a claim of \$1,050 on the property on the northeast corner of Sixteenth street and First avenue. Please notify your members according to Clause XI of the annual agreement that no work shall be done on this property until settled."

CHARLES A. COWAN, Secy."

Also an agreement from the firm of Otto E. Reimer of Brooklyn, signed yesterday, agreeing not to supply building material until a settlement was made.

It was learned that while the bricklayers had an agreement of this nature with the Master Builders last year, it ran out the first of May this year.

One of the other officers of this union

is Mr. Wm. Klein, their National President, who holds a fat job of Inspector of Sewers from Tammany Hall.

Thus it is clear that the Bricklayers' Union is being used not only as a collection agency for outsiders, but that the officers of this union are assisting the Master Builders' Association against the smaller concerns.

**EMIGRATION BOOMS.**

**Methods of the Railroad Agent in Stimulating the Movement.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—It is hard to grasp the magnitude of the movements of population that transfer from one section of the country to another thousands of home-seekers every year. A few years ago the rush was to the Klondike, a little before that, it was to Texas and the Southwest. This year hundreds of families are moving from southern Minnesota and Wisconsin to the northern districts of those States and beyond into North Dakota. Even the movement across the border into Manitoba has been large enough to occasion return. The oil fields of Texas and California are attracting hundreds, many of whom will become permanent settlers, and there is a small but steady current from the North to the South.

But the great movement this year has been to the State of Washington. Railroad men assert that the "home-seekers' excursions" organized by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific have been the means of carrying to Washington and the country tributary to those roads 60,000 permanent settlers. This transfer was accomplished in twelve weeks by means of weekly "excursions" organized after months of hard and skillful work.

The methods employed to organize these excursions are very thorough. Whenever the emigration department discovers a county that by reason of crop failure or any other setback is restless and discontented, an expert is immediately set to study the situation and to turn the discontent to the profit of the railroad. This expert is always a good "mixer," able to make friends and to win their confidence. If the field looks at all promising, he begins to talk of the cheap lands and wonderful crops, of the climate, the resources, and the commercial possibilities of some particular district along the line of his road. He picks out a region whose climate and soil would demand no particular change in the habits of life of those upon whose imagination he is working. He talks Washington orchards to the orchard man, and Washington wheat to the wheat-grower. But he takes care to talk only one region in one locality. It is needless to say that he also distributes alluring advertising matter, but he does it with great discrimination. Above all, the women are not neglected; for it has been found useless to stimulate the imagination of the head of the house unless the "woman folks" can be made to share in his hopes. It is also an aim of the agent to interest as large a number of families in one neighborhood as possible, since the women especially are much readier to take up their home in a new country when they are sure of the company of persons with whom they have something in common.

When the "moving microbe," as the emigration expert terms it, has begun to work in a community, in other words, when interest has been pretty well aroused, stereopticon lectures by specialists are given in the district schoolhouse or some other central place, and the wonders of the new country are revealed in an entertaining way. This usually sets the ball rolling. The remaining work of the agent is simply to make all arrangements. He takes everything into his own hands. He sets the day for the excursion to start, attends to the sale of the farm and house and furniture, combats the objections or the animadversions of the timid and suspicious, and conducts the expedition personally to the new home. So thoroughly does the agent acquire the confidence of his charges that even the most independent follow him like so many sheep.

It is also the practice of the railroads to send some enthusiastic settlers who have the confidence of their former neighbors back to the old home, paying all the expenses of the trip in exchange for eloquence. In one instance effective use was made of a sermon preached at the dedication of a church in a colony of "Dunkers."

**A Blast Furnace Experiment.**

PITTSBURGH, May 29.—Preparations are being made by the United States Steel Corporation for the erection of a refrigerating plant at the Lucy Furnaces of the Carnegie Company, which will probably figure largely in the revolution ary reductions in the cost of making pig iron. The plant, while an experimental one, will be built on a commercial basis, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The idea is to deprive the air of a large percentage of its moisture by precipitating and freezing the water before the blast is sent into the furnace. Blast furnace owners have found that in winter, when the air is cold, dry, and crisp, they can make pig iron more cheaply than in summer, when the air is filled with moisture.

**Cruel Abuse of Boys.**

BOSTON, May 29.—Because it was alleged that boys in the Lyman School, at Westboro, had been chained to their beds to prevent them from escaping, an appropriation for \$88,010 was asked from the Legislature to-day held up.

Senator Clemence said that when his committee visited the school it was discovered that there were six boys in a row breaking stone for highway purposes.

An inquiry where the boys slept he was shown a loft without ventilation. Senator Clemence found a chain passed around two of the beds and learned that fearing the boys would escape, they were handcuffed to the chain.

**THE PORT ROYAL MURDER.**

**Mine Officials Knew of the Danger, Yet Ordered Men Down to Work.**

MCKEESPORT, June 13.—Eighteen men were murdered and a score of others injured in the Port Royal mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company, (the trust), at Port Royal, twenty-three miles south of this city on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last Monday evening. An explosion in the mine, due to the neglect of officials in charge, who were hurrying to pile up the profits and could spare no time to render safe mine which was notoriously dangerous, is called: "the cause of the disaster."

Profit making in the mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company is almost down to the stage of being an exact science. The various heads of the coal trust are still experimenting a little, lopping off an expense, here and there, and figuring how to increase the toll taken from the blind individuals popularly called "the men." In the Port Royal mines the system was not in perfect working order, but was being rapidly improved upon. As in all the mines, however, no regard was paid for human life. Mules are well cared for. Miles in this district cost about \$200 each. Human beings cost nothing. When one man is killed or crippled there are a dozen more hunting his job the next morning. Consequently there is no necessity for looking after the welfare of these. They supply themselves and pay their own freight. The county buries them when they are caught by death and their friends are too poor to afford it.

The Port Royal mine has already been a dangerous one. It is a shaft mine, about 160 feet deep. There are two shafts, Nos. 1 and 2, on opposite sides of the Youghiogheny river. An entry connects on with the other. The men all go down to work in No. 1 shaft and walk across, under the river, to their work in the various headings of No. 2.

For the past two or three weeks the

ground for a space of 15 to 20 acres

has been "creeping," indicating danger

of a great cave-in. As a consequence,

gas has been pouring into the mines

faster than the fans can force it out.

Last Monday there was a cave-in in

the main entry, blocking the air current

and causing a more rapid accumula

tion of gas. A half dozen men

were at work all day cleaning up the

debris so the fans could do their work,

but, in spite of the knowledge that the

mine was filled with gas and a

terrific explosion liable to occur at any

moment, THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN WERE SENT DOWN TO WORK IN THAT VAST TOMB WITHOUT A WORD OF WARNING.

Luck! Providence, or whatevver you

choose to call it was looking after

that little army of toilers that day.

Although death was hiding in every

room, and crouching behind every pil

lar, and back of every rib, nothing

occurred until 6 o'clock that evening.

The day men quit work at 5 o'clock.

At 6 half a dozen men were at work.

Some say they were using open lamps.

There is little doubt about that. A

man can see better with an open lamp

than with a safety lamp, and upon

his sight depends, in a large measure,

his ability to work and produce a

profit. Consequently, there is little

doubt about the character of the lamps.

None of these mines use safety lamps,

although the state laws are supposed to be exceedingly explicit on such mat

ters. Others say there was an old fire smoldering in the mines. It had been smoldering since the last ex

plosion, which occurred in 1892, and it is said to have fired the gas.

The officials of the Pittsburg Coal Com

pany deny this smoldering fire story.

It was not expected that they would

confirm it. The miners assert it posi

tively.

When the work of the day ended

Monday, June 10, a "squeeze" was re

ported in Entry 21. Six men entered

to repair the damage and replace the

broken timbers. They had been in

the mine about an hour when a muf

fered roar was heard, and an instant

later a puff of flame and smoke from

the shaft mouth told the story. Six

lives had been snuffed out.

Heroes were there in abundance.

Dozens of them crowded about the yawning

mouth of the shaft and fought

for the privilege of going down to

their death in an effort to save their

comrades below or to bring their

blackened and maimed bodies to the

surface. Samuel Hadley, assistant

mine boss, in charge of this mine, and

who, the testimony before the Coro

nor's jury says, was responsible for

the occurrence, demanded his right to

head the rescue party, and it was

granted him. In company with Super

intendents McCune and Allison and

a dozen more they waved a last good

bye to their waiting friends and went

down to death in the shaft. They were

down but a short time when another

muffled roar and a blast of flame and

smoke out of the shaft followed by

another and another, told their story.

Not one of them came out alive.

No further attempts at rescue were

made that day. The next day another

rescue party was sent down. The blast

of death overtook them also

## WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES	
In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191



Thought ever slips from the clutches that would smother it. It becomes unsizable, and takes refuge from one form into another. The torch shoots its rays; if it is extinguished, it is swallowed up in darkness, it turns into a voice: night cannot be turned upon the word. If a gag is clapped to the mouth that speaks, the word changes into light: light cannot be gagged.

VICTOR HUGO.

#### "TRILLS AND FURBOWLS."

It is an established principle, born of an extensive human experience, that a document is best understood by comparing it with the document that it is an amendment of. The presence in, or absence from, the second document of words absent from, or present in, the first is an unerring mark of which way "the wind blows." For instance: If the constitution of an organization provides that "qualified for membership are citizens of the United States," a question may arise whether women are included or not; if, however, the original constitutional provision read: "qualified for membership are male citizens of the United States," then there can be no doubt. The word "male" in the original clause, having been dropped, it is certain that women are admitted under the amended clause.

The Southern slave-holder's tone ran thus: "The negro is a helpless, improvident being; emotional, sentimental; left to himself in the South he would become the prey of schemers; we must protect him: slavery is his best asylum."

Thus did the Southern slave-holder of old seek to profit by his own wrong-doing. Granted that the negro suffered of weakness of character that would materially counteract the advantages of freedom in the cauldron of the white man's society, it lay not in the mouth of the very men who tore him from his own congenital wilds in Africa, and transplanted him to America, to graft upon that wrong the justification for a subsequent wrong. Hypocritically wicked was the plea.

The identical plea now turns up in Tennessee. The revolting conditions brought on by early child-labor caused an outcry that just ripened into a Child-Labor Act prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen in shops, mines, and factories. That the Act, left for its enforcement in the hands of the ruling capitalist class, will be circumvented, goes without saying. Nevertheless, the Act raises an obstacle in the way of the cannibal class to which children are juicy morsels. And now this class raises the following "sympathetic" howl:

"The law will seriously embarrass poor families who are partly dependent on the work of their children; the law is unwise; it is a hardship on the mothers."

Thus again the exploiters of humanity seek to profit by their own wrong-doing. First they squeeze down the wages of the natural bread-winner so far down, that the mother is dragged from her home, and they then squeeze down the earnings of both parents in such wise that the little ones are taken from the school-room and the play-ground, set to work, lest the wolf invade their parents' home. Having thus produced by their own wrong-doing, the conditions that superinduce the crime of child-labor, the successor of the slave-holders of old, the modern capitalist, turns his "sympathetic" eyes to the "suffering families and mothers," and drops crocodile tears over the hardships that the Child-Labor Act will inflict upon them!

#### SUFFICIENT UNTO THE DAY, ETC.

For the hundredth time—or is it the thousandth?—an organization has been set up, on paper of course, in this country with the name and style of "Trades Union Political League of America." A body, consisting of delegates from other bodies whose motto is: "No politics in Unions," and whose theory is: "The economic movement is all sufficient," can not constitute itself into a political body without convicting itself of freakishness, and suggesting fraud. Experience is ample on the subject. These "Trades Union Political Leagues," have ever wound up in stenches, fraud and side-splitting freakishness.

Possessed of this knowledge, and of the additional knowledge that such "Leagues" invariably have some cap-

italist aspirant for their moving spirit, the Chicago "Daily News" turned with unwinking instinct to Mr. John Burns, British Member of Parliament, for the grace of a capitalist party, for a word of encouragement. Mr. Burns promptly responded: when were such gentlemen ever found slow to avail themselves of an opportunity to organize themselves into a tableau, and talk through the columns of a capitalist paper? Mr. Burns' delivery appears in the "Daily News" of the 10th instant as a "special cable." In it this passage occurs:

"It is quite right that America's new labor party should deal with the question of the militia. Let it call for equal representation in those bodies from which the armed forces take their orders. Fortunately in England we have been free from this sort of trouble, owing to the prominent part which labor has taken in the English parliament."

"Free from this sort of trouble?" Why, it was but yesterday that workingmen on strike were trampled down by dragoons in Liverpool and Hull; and all the while a beautiful bouquet of Labor Skates, like Mr. Burns, was "taking a prominent part in the English parliament!"

It is quite enough to see the Labor Movement in America—in free suffrage America,—weighed down with the millstone of British pure and simple Trade Unionism. That British abortion had the lead of the class-conscious Movement here; it was found rank in size when the intelligent Movement started; the struggle, now on hand, to cut loose from it could not be escaped. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. The Movement in America need not stagger under the double infliction of British "pure and simpleness," and also British Labor political fakirism. Nor shall it. The class-conscious political

Movement of Labor in America is now far enough ahead to prevent that second infliction. In vain may the American capitalist press seek the aid of the Burnses,—"Labor" men, who enter Parliament through the gate of some capitalist party—to instill their poison into the system of the American Labor Movement. Militia outrages, like Liverpool and Hull dragoones, cannot be glossed over to the American eye with such phrases as "freedom from that sort of trouble," much as such dragoones may have to be winking at by the "Labor" that "takes prominent part in the English parliament"—by the grace of a capitalist party.

The man who writes the "On the Tip of the Tongue" column in "The Press" is such a remarkably great genius that he ought to be made the "news collector" on "The Press." In referring to the death of Robert Buchanan he says "Any one could look at a portrait of Robert Buchanan, the Scotch novelist, dramatist, and poet just dead, can safely assert that he was a Socialist. All Socialists look alike." That is not only news to Socialists, but it is news of the utmost importance. "Tongue" or "Tip," whichever name he answers to in his journalistic retrieving, enjoys at least the distinction of having enriched the columns of "The Press" with some news.

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In the second place, in the measure of its improvement, the privately owned machine displaces Labor. The improved machine in private hands is a decree of slavery pronounced upon the Working Class.

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These features of Capital are not obvious, even to-day, to the average workingman; much less obvious were they when Capitalism was not yet what it is to-day. Not being obvious, the workers did not perceive that the execution capitalism was doing in their ranks was a result, not of the improved machine, but of its unimproved feature, its private ownership feature. Accordingly, the untaught, the class-unconscious workmen failed to adopt the course that would stop the execution; they failed to recognize the political aspect of the question; they failed, and very generally fail to-day, to strain for the overthrow of the system of private ownership and for the establishment of the Socialist system; as a result, they fall into the hands of ignorant leaders, who drill them in methods that are successively silly and suicidal.

The transition from method to method is a commentary on whether the Fakirs are drifting and have drifted to:

The first method was that of "Physical Force" applied to the death-dealing improved machine. This method bespeaks an era of revolutionary spirit. True enough, it betrays all the denseness of the bull, that head-down, would stop a locomotive in full run; yet it tells of physical bravery. That was the first era.

The second method was quite a comedown. It was the "Paregoric Method." It consisted in administering this laxative to "scabs." It may also be termed the "Dempsey Method," having been introduced by a "Labor Leader" of that name in the street railway strike at Pittsburgh, about ten years ago. The denseness continues unabated; but the element of physical bravery is virtually eliminated; when the era of the "Paregoric Method" is reached, we have come down to the sneaking.

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"The Union is great!" Great is the Union!"—such are some of the protests, that, in this generation, are smiting the face of another politico-economic movement, which, in its turn, has risen above the horizon of social development, and is, in turn, destined to sway the race. This Movement—known as Socialism—, did other equally foolish things. The capitalist papers are beginning to understand Most, or rather they are beginning to tell their understanding of him. He has been a failure as an anarchist, and he has also been a failure as a failure, and his "drammer" "Der Strike" was not even a mighty hit, to say nothing of its other features as a bruiser.

#### "LABOR ACCIDENTS."

"An employer had in his shop some flour belonging to another man."

"The flour became spoiled. When the time came for settling accounts, the employer said: 'It is spoiled. I will not pay for it.'

"But, on the contrary," replied the other, "it was in your care; if it is spoiled you must settle the bill just the same."

And the law compelled him to pay for it.

Now the employer had a man in his care, a laborer, who worked for him in his factory. A machine tore off an arm and knocked out an eye of the workingman. The law compelled the employer to pay for the flour that was spoiled, but not for the workman who was disabled or killed.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

(Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.)

Alliance Smashing the Bolans,

To THE PEOPLE.—To my comrades behind the big gun—THE DAILY PEOPLE—and to the comrades throughout the country, I want to notify of the progress we here in the coal mining districts of Pennsylvania are making in pushing the Battering Ram of the S. L. P. known as the S. T. & L. A.

I here hold up to your gaze an admission from the enemy; the same being in an item found in the Pittsburgh "Press" of June 1:

"MINERS AVOID THE UNION."

"IRWIN, Pa., June 1.—The miners' meeting here at the Opera House last night was poorly attended, less than fifty men being present. Addresses were made by President Patrick Dolan, of the Mine Workers' Union, and Secretary William Dodds. The men here say that they prefer to remain independent. Several organizers who were in the field were withdrawn, as the house to house canvas was found to have been unsuccessful."

You see by this that our well-drilled comrades of the town of Irwin, Pa., are constantly after the Pat Dolans and have so undermined their poor and simple union that it is impossible for them to hold a mass meeting.

Their so-called union is on its last legs. And when our National Organizer reaches this hamlet he (Dalton) will send it into oblivion with one stroke of the sledge-hammer of the S. L. P.

We have every reason to be encouraged. The coal miners are earnest and honest, and as a result they are fast taking to the S. T. & L. A., and S. L. P. We are pushing the WEEKLY PEOPLE and all other official organs of the S. L. P.

H. MORGAN.

Allegheny, Pa., June 6.

Decayed Teeth Pulled Out.

To THE PEOPLE.—I write to let the readers of THE PEOPLE know that Section Auburn is still alive, after going through a severe illness. We have had quite a little difficulty with our stomach which resulted in that "tired feeling," "lack of ambition," and a disinclination to digest what we had swallowed. But after consulting our physician, Dr. Karl Marx who advised an enema in the shape of a general vote, imagine our surprise when we vomited up 8 "Kangs." I "single taxer," 1 fanatic, 3 "neutrals," and about half a dozen a year behind in dues. We know now what was the matter with us, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Marx to all of our acquaintances and friends. We will admit that it left us rather thin (only 12 members), but with the help of his restorative, "Capital," which is \$1.00 a dose, one dose guaranteed to cure, and the help of the tonic, THE PEOPLE, we are confident of taking on flesh right away, and good hard fighting S. L. P. flesh at that.

Last Sunday was our regular meeting. We all guaranteed to send in at least one subscriber a month to THE PEOPLE, or pay it out of our own pockets. One member reported 7 subscribers which was not very bad considering the undesirable element we had to contend with in our own ranks, and now since we have got rid of them, we will do better.

We have also received our New Charter and collected \$1.35 towards the "Circuit Fund."

About two miles from our city on the lakeside is a park, where every Fourth of July half the population of Auburn goes for a little fresh air. Well, we will surprise them this Fourth, because we intend to have a speaker from Syracuse to entertain them. We will also try to put a Municipal ticket in the field this Fall. We have lots more to say but will wait until next time. Press Committee, per F.L.B.

Primitive Labor Market Conditions in Honolulu.

To THE PEOPLE.—Before annexation, there were but two labor unions here: the plumbers and the boiler makers, and then only under the Old Hawaiian law. They had to gain permission of the marshal, run under the guise of a sick benefit and educational society, and subject to the inspection of the police.

Since annexation four unions have been organized independent of supervision of the authorities. Strikes are now the rule. First the plumbers demanded eight hours and \$5 per day and won; next the painters struck for eight hours and gained their demands; next the carpenters went out for eight hours, and inside of a week were two months; the machinists went out two months ago and are still out. Shorter hours, apprentice question and dispensing with an overbearing foreman in the Honolulu Iron Works is the bone of contention. Plumbers are now again on strike for \$6 per day.

Skilled labor here gets the best of wages; common labor, however, is very low. But even the best of wages here, when the cost of living is taken into consideration, is not any better than the States. Workingmen of all callings in life should stay away from the territory of Hawaii. Living is high, the climate debilitating, and the sugar barons are in control.

The white men here need education along class-conscious lines, and upon the fallacy of the pure and simple trade union. Their present victories, owing to the primitive condition of the Labor Market conceals the truth from them.

The native takes to Socialism as soon as he understands it having experienced communism in his primitive State, but they are as uncertain as the wind. At present they are being hypnotized by a few tricksters under the guise of "Home Rule," that is native legislation. At present we are having a side show in the legislature with them. Nothing has been accomplished in two months. The Home Rule Party is in the majority, but as their leader, Wilcox, their delegate to congress, has gullied them to attach themselves to the Republican party or rather tack the Republican name on the

tail of theirs, the Home Rule Party is likely to go out of existence before next election. HERBERT T. SHAW. Honolulu, H. T., May 24.

Brother Fakir and Brother Capital in Duquoin.

To THE PEOPLE.—We here in Du Quoin have come in contact with Organized Scabbery. The pit where I work shut down to put in new scales and expects to be idle ten days or more, and so some few men went to work on the scales. I heard they were at work for \$1.50 per day for nine hours and I saw the secretary of the U. M. W. of A. and told him what I had heard. He went to the Superintendent and inquired. The Superintendent told him it was none of his "biz" what he was paying, the union had nothing to do with that work. The secretary said it did and he would see to it. The Superintendent told him \$1.50 for nine hours was what he was paying and he said there was a clause in the agreement that allowed him to do that. Thereupon he and the secretary went to the main fakir and the said fakir said:

"Yes the superintendent has a right to do that for said clause gave him said right, for said clause exempted scales, carpenter work and so forth from the scale."

The scale for top labor is \$1.80 per day and the top men refused to work for less and said if it was not their work under their scale it did not belong to them but to the A. F. of L. But the U. M. W. of A. has allowed coal diggers to do this work and act as if they had no jurisdiction over their own members. Now the top men are hot because the diggers have scabbed on them and said if it had not been for these men they would have got their scale to do this work and say if they ever get a chance they will get even.

There are two men here that the men will have to turn down or they will railroad everything in the interest of the capitalist class. They are always office seekers on capitalist tickets and have been elected time and again, and, of course, they have to be on good terms with the political machine to get the nomination.

JOHN M. FRANCIS.

Duquoin, Ill., June 7.

A Label Shop is in Mode.

To THE PEOPPLT.—One of the "label shops" a la mode is the "blue label cigar shop" of Pfeiffer on the Bowery, where Rudolph Modest holds a fat job, and is the absolute dictator over the firm's employees. No hands are employed in said shop without his consent, and this fact gives Modest the opportunity and power to peddle jobs out to his favorites, and wire-pull over the heads of the entire membership of Union 90.

"Pfeiffer's shop runs Union 90," remarked fearless delegate Emil Adams on several occasions, and he became so disgusted with the conditions in the union that he resigned and is now being boycotted by the crew who runs the machine.

With Pfeiffer's shop they absolutely control the Board of Supervisors, as well as the general and special meetings.

One of Modest's aides-de-camp is one W. Matzendorf, once a prominent member of the now dissolved Union 10. For years this Matzendorf despised Modest, and called him a "fakir and a crook," but since he secured a fat job through the good will of Modest, the two are warm friends and brothers. They now do the faking jointly.

The conditions in that "blue label shop" are worse than in many non-union and rat shops, so the employees say. There is hardly one day or week that there is not one or more complaints made.

Modest is always the man empowered to "look into" the matter and see the evil rectified. Modest does his duty and always blames any one who misses a complaint, but any one who complains is sure to either lose his job or be tormented by the firm so, that he is glad to get out himself.

Modest's lieutenants in said shop are almost all delegates in the label committee or strike board. If any complaints come up there, these gentlemen know enough to side with Modest and the firm.

To bring a complaint in the union is worse yet. Any one who makes that mistake once will not do it again. I will give you an illustration of one out of many cases how justice is dealt out in Union 90.

A Jewish delegate named "K" was accused by Modest of being a "spy." The poor innocent fellow would not submit to this insult, and brought charges against Modest. A favorable investigating committee for Modest was secured and the result was that instead of punishing Modest, they turned the tables upon the poor innocent "K," and he was severely reprimanded for daring to bring charges against the dictator.

H.

New York April 8.

Strong Ray of Light From Hamilton.

To THE PEOPLE.—This is to show the comrades of the S. L. P. that we in Hamilton, Canada, are very much alive and carrying on a fearless and progressive battle against labor's oppressors, namely the idle capitalist class and his man Friday, the pure and simple labor fakir.

On May 1st we held our first open air meeting. We had with us Comrades Woodley of Toronto and Appleton of London who delivered class-conscious addresses to about 1,200 people. Comrade Barrett who was chairman made a few remarks and then called on Woodley who outlined the stand of the S. L. P. in regard to the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution by the people, the same to be operated for use instead of private profit, and the difference between the various reform movements and the revolutionary programme of the S. L. P.

Rodhouse, who is now living here, followed Woodley, dealing on new and old trade unionism. His remarks were well received by the workers present.

Appleton of London, better known as Socialist Appleton, a title given him at the time he knocked fakir Sam Landers of Garment Workers fame into a cocked hat in a debate here last fall, then addressed the audience on the principles and platform of the S. L. P., showing the people that only by the class-conscious political action of the workers

at the ballot box could they accomplish their emancipation.

After the meeting the comrades and sympathizers assembled at a restaurant and when a light luncheon was served and with revolutionary songs and speeches we thus ended the first May Day celebration held in Canada. Since May Day we have held our open air meetings regularly on Saturday night with good attendance. At the first meeting, May 11th, when one of the S. L. P. speakers was showing the rotteness of Tobin's pure and simple shoe workers, one slave in the employ of the company, took exception to the speaker's remarks. After the Buzz-Saw of the S. L. P. got through with him he was the laughing stock of the crowd. This same individual, acting in the interest of the boss, appeared again at our next meeting and we allowed him to take the platform to refute the statements of the speakers. He not only failed to disprove the charges but was forced to admit that all that had been said was true, finally admitting that girls were working in that "union" shop getting the large sum of \$1.75 per week. He was finally hooted from the platform by 1,000 workingmen who had come to hear the teachings of Socialism.

Owing to this being a manufacturing centre it has also been a centre for the labor fakir and it goes without saying he has "done his work" well, organizing everything in sight that would pay dues. He does it this way:

The labor fakir sees th. loss, telling him of the great advantages to be derived from the use of the label. The boss imagining he has a good thing, forces all his slaves to join the union, paying part of the dues himself, either at the time of initiation, or in "bonuses" at certain times. The fakir's share being the dues, the boss saving the price of advertising. This and other frauds posing under the name of "unionism" have been exposed by the S. L. P., showing the workers that the old style fakir-lions are out of date, and they must organize into a fighting union such as the S. T. & L. A., which fights the boss economically and politically. The lie which Strasser, Gompers & Co. spread in regard to the Alliance scabbing it in New York was brought up by a pure and simple cigar maker. The facts of the case were given by our speaker Roadhouse, who showed that it was the C. M. I. U. that not only scabbed it on the Alliance but bred economic and also political scabs and openly challenged cigar makers or any other trade unionist to debate the question.

It is our intention to sell 50 copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE at our open air meetings.

On to the Social Revolution.

A. MCKENZIE, Organizer.

Hamilton, Ont., June 5.

For the Sake of Historic Accuracy.

To THE PEOPLE.—A few days ago, I received a copy of "Value, Price and Profit," and in reading the introduction by Comrade Sanial, I noticed that he claims that Weston was an "English delegate." About two and a half or three years ago I clipped a review of this work from "London Justice" by a writer who signed the initials A. P. H., whom I took for A. P. Hazel, in which he says: "This paper (viz., 'Value, Price and Profit') was delivered by Marx as an address to the General Council of the International Association, 1865, in reply to reactionist, Mr. Weston, an American delegate to the council." In the interest of historical accuracy, would like to know who is right, Comrade Sanial or the writer in "Justice."

Question.—"Why, then, do you allow

Mr. Carey, who voted for an appropriation of \$15,000 to the improvement of the armory, in the city in which he was councilman, to remain within your ranks?"

Answer.—"Mr. Carey does not belong to my party, and I do not know anything about it."

Mr. Vail then stated that he had come here to discuss socialism, and not tactics, and would refuse to answer any questions upon that point.

The questions would crop up, however, in spite of the efforts of the chairman, who threatened to have the first one that dare touch the sore spot arrested.

Regarding Mr. Elchman, who accepted the endorsement of the Rep.-Dem. parties in West Hoboken when running for office on the Social Democratic ticket, Mr. Vail said it was not true, and that Kurzenknabe had to go, Franz also had to go, and probably many another one will have to go yet; for the brewers might allow themselves to be faked upon some time, also a long time, but not all the time.

Now, when Forker spoke, there were about 80 members of our Union present and they listened with such an intense attention that you would have heard a needle drop. When, after his inspiring speech, upon motion of a member, a collection for the agitation fund of Section Albany, S. L. P., was taken up and while some four members surrounded the speaker, anxious to shake hands with him, one of them exclaimed to me: "And these men are called 'Union killers!'" I will be damned if he is not right in saying, "Down with the fakir, to save the bona fide Union movement!" By — the S. T. & L. A. men know what they want." "And they will get what they want, too," I said.

And another said: "Say, I thought of Mr. Bechtold. Well, I do not know if he considers this our National Secretary a fakir too. I certainly know what to think of him for here are some facts:

After the settlement of the Kurzenknabe affair it was found out that he, Bechtold, owed \$500 to the National organization. He was ordered to pay off a certain sum of this amount every week, because he receives a salary that enables him to do so. He refused and handed in a bill, which contains these items: '\$500' which he claims to have lost by the sale of his house, because the National Office was moved from St. Louis to Cincinnati, and '\$100' for damages done to his furniture by the removal. No comment necessary."

We will have to tell them gladly, but here one of the tenderhearted members of it would be difficult to say which part of the "unity"—suggested that we adjourn, and "we" did.

A number of people flocked round the members of the Socialist Labor Party after the meeting, trying to get some light on the actions of Mr. Vail and his followers, and on the much abused and confused subject of tactics, and information was not withheld. We had nothing to hide; but we were informed that "we must discuss these matters outside."

The incident closed with three cheers for the S. L. P.

A. L. A.

St. Paul, June 9.

A Picture of Virden.

To THE PEOPLE.—The enclosed letter received by me a week ago will surely interest THE PEOPLE readers.

J. HELLGREN.

Chicago, Ill., June 7.

[Enclosure.]

J. Hellgren, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:—Having spent two nights in this hellhole and getting the inside of a few facts, I thought they may prove interesting to Chicago comrades.

"Well, our inducements are, a good man can make from 25 to 30 cents an hour; we further intend to introduce piece-work." Then this scab hired told us that there was a strike on at the shops, very blandly and boldly.

Munro and this "gentleman" bickered around the wage question for a time.

Then Smith asked: "Suppose the company settles with the strikers what will become of us in case we go?"

The gentleman responded: "The company in New Jersey informed me that all of the men that were employed during this strike would remain in the shop, no matter how or when the strike was settled."

"What guarantee can you give us that the firm will keep its promise?"

"Well, I have had dealings with this company for over two years, and every promise they have ever made to me they have fulfilled."

"No wonder; here was this man hiring

scabs to deprive striking men and their wives and children of a chance to earn a livelihood. Such scoundrels brag of promises made to him by capitalists that were fulfilled!

Then I asked: "Will the firm protect us from the strikers if we go to America?"

"Yes" was the prompt and enthusiastic response. "The company has made all arrangements to see that their men were not molested by the strikers. Besides it is necessary all of the men at work can eat and sleep right in the mill at the expense of the company."

He told us that the company paid the railroad fare, and how nice it was to live in Ampere, so near Newark and New York; that there is more pleasure for a man in New York and white linen (which workers don't wear) won't get soiled so quickly in Ampere as in Pittsburg. He also pictured the bright prospects of going to Coney Island once in a while.

Without giving any information who we were and what we were there for, we walked out of the office.

Who says this country is not free and the workers have no rights?

The workers HAVE rights; and in those rights they will be protected by the capitalists, by the mayors, by the governors, by the militia, by the judges, by the legislatures, and by the presidents. These rights consist in the freedom to be SCABS. We are allowed the right to be traitors to our class!

Hasten the Socialist Republic by hard work for the S. L. P

## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICES.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesday's, 10 p.m.

## National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on June 14 at 2-6 New Reade street, August Gilhans in the chair. The receipts for week ending June 1st were \$41,55; expenditures, \$35,73. For the week ending June 8th the receipts were \$62,90; expenditures, \$54,67.

Several communications were read from San Francisco, shedding further light upon the situation, among them one from the organizer of the Section with answers to a number of questions asked. The N. E. C., in casting up the whole situation, came to the conclusion that the Section, instead of making a bona fide effort to make good its "mistakes," simply dodges and is bent upon the continuation of a policy prejudicial to the best interests of the Party. As at present composed and conducted there is no longer any hope that matters would right themselves, because every step taken tends to still more entangle the situation. The Section, under the sway of men who seem to care more for the gratification of personal animosities than for the interests of the movement, persists in a course of flagrant violations of the constitution, gives way when called to account, only to recommit the same offense in another form. It was also reported that the Section transferred its property to an S. T. & L. A. Local recently formed by the element controlling the Section. Whether this is done with a view to deprive the Party of this property, will have to be seen when a demand is made for it. In view of all this, it was voted, unanimously, to suspend Section San Francisco and to authorize Thomas Steigerwald to take in hand the work or reorganization.

Reports were received from the organizers in the field, Pepin, Dalton and Forker. Section Buffalo requested a charter for the larger territory of Erie County, N. Y. Granted.

The Pennsylvania and Illinois State Committees, respectively, sent word relative to the circuit agitation. The Ohio and Wisconsin State Committees report the formation of Sections in their respective States. The Virginia State Committee inquired about sending an Alliance organizer; referred to General Secretary Brower. Section Lynn sent a complaint to the effect that the Massachusetts State Committee had refused to investigate rumors that are being circulated against another Massachusetts Section. National Secretary instructed to inquire. Section Pittsburgh reported the election of a new State Committee, and Section Seattle likewise reported to have filled vacancies on the State Committee caused by removal of members.

Section Columbus reported the expulsion of Oscar Freer, for violation of Art. 2, Sec. 6 of the constitution (accepting office in a pure and simple union).

The National Secretary reported that Section New York will take in hand the arrangements for a masquerade ball for the benefit of the "Abend Blatt." Editor Simpson, of the "Abend Blatt" will take in hand the formation of an editorial committee for the paper.

The Labor News Company sent a communication and asked that the Party Sections be urged to pay prompt attention to its circular, relative to the publication of an edition of "What Means this Strike?" in the Italian language. The Labor News Company also transmitted a sample of a very fine cloth bound edition of "Value, Price and Profit," by Karl Marx, a book that no member of the Party should fail to get.

Charters were granted to new Sections at Canal Dover, Ohio, and West Superior, Wis.

JULIUS HAMMER,  
Recording Secretary.

## To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey:

You are hereby notified that the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey is called to meet at the headquarters of the Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield Avenue, Newark, on Sunday, June 30, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of nominating a State ticket to select a seat for State Committee, to consider ways and means of propaganda and to transact any business that may regularly come before it.

You are hereby instructed to elect delegates upon the following basis:

One delegate shall be elected from each general committee, one delegate by each branch and one delegate at large from each section having two or more subdivisions. The State Executive Committee will be represented by its secretary.

Credentia blanks will be furnished in due time.

All organizations are requested to instruct delegates so as to bring all important matters before the convention.

Sections are cautioned to see that their membership are in good standing, as delegates from organizations not in good standing will not be seated.

By order New Jersey State Executive Committee, LOUIS COHEN,

Secretary.

## Call for Iowa State Convention.

The Socialist Labor Party of Iowa meets in annual convention at Clinton on June 29, 30 and July 1. Meeting place, section's hall, 404 Second street, north, second floor.

ERIC C. MATSON,  
State Organizer, 102 Howes street, Clinton.

## Virginia State Convention.

By a referendum vote the Sections of the State have chosen Richmond as the place and the 4th of July as the time to hold a State convention for the nomination of candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor, and to attend to any other business which may be brought before that body. The State Committee

is issued to-day the call for the said State convention and a full representation from all the Sections is confidently expected.

H. ADOLPH MULLER, State Sec., Richmond, Va., June 17.

## To Sections and Members of the S. L. P. in Ohio.

Greeting.—The State Committee here submits a financial report for the year from June 1st, 1900 to May 31st, 1901. Sections will kindly compare the same with their books.

## RECEIPTS.

(Dues.)

## Sections:

Akron	\$11.60
Butler	7.40
Canton	11.40
Canal Dover	1.32
Cincinnati	9.20
Cleveland	34.00
Collinwood	3.32
Columbus	6.80
Dayton	15.00
Hamilton	10.20
Mineral City	2.50
Sainteville	3.20
Shawnee	5.00
Sherodsville	1.32
Steubenville	2.00
Members at large	38.15